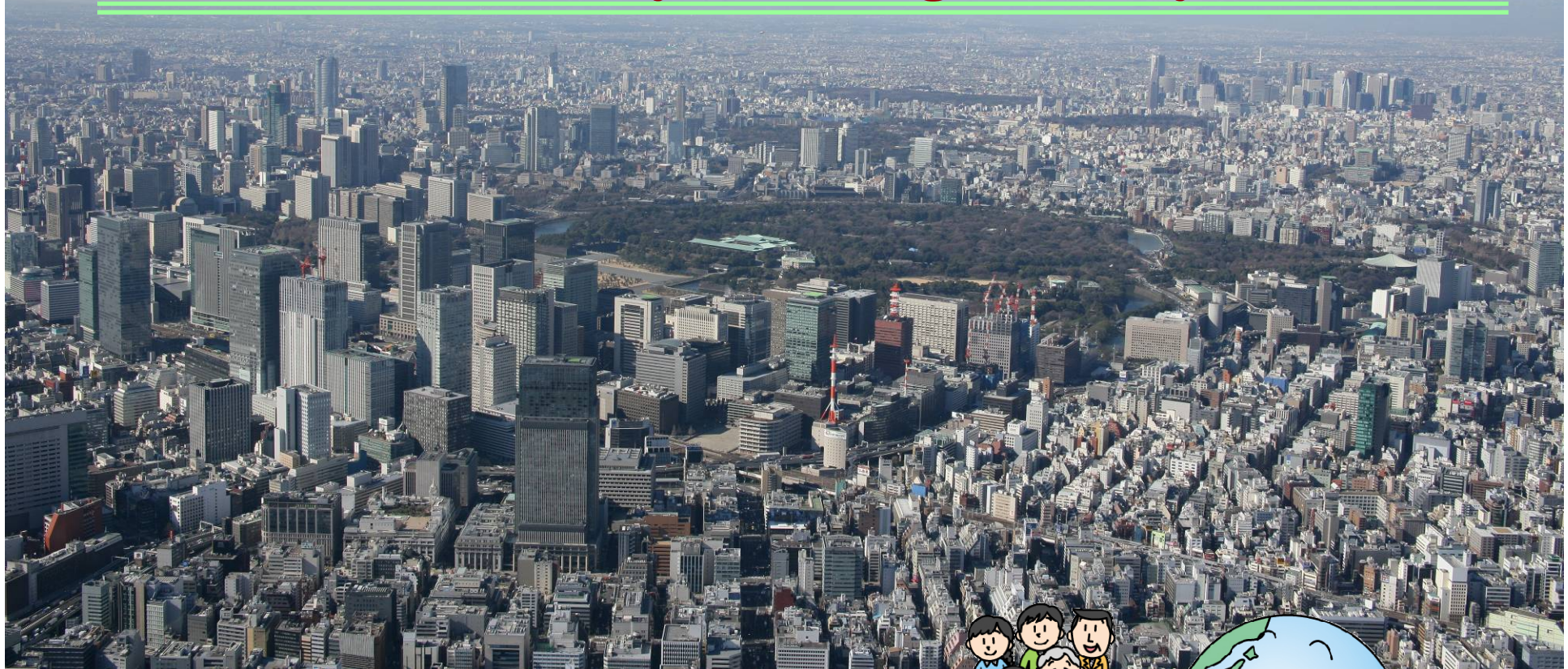


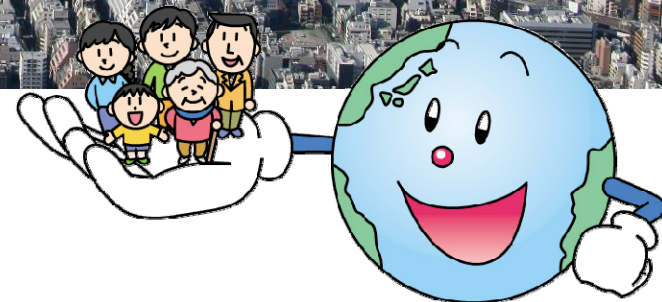
Eco Model City Chiyoda

**- Harmonious Coexistence of the Environment
and the Economy - Starting with Chiyoda**



**The International Conference on Promoting
Low-Carbon Cities 2009**

Masami Ishikawa, Mayor of Chiyoda City

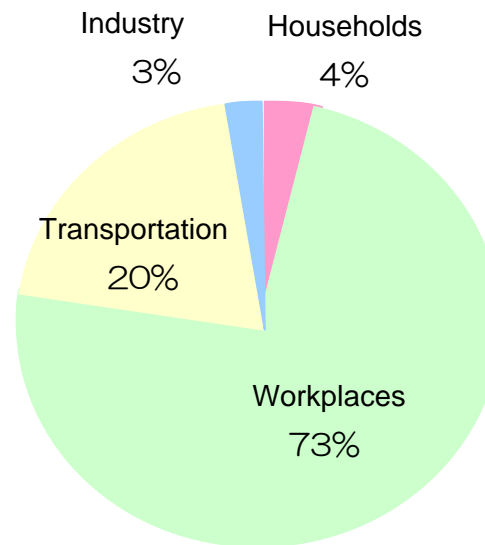


1. Introduction to Chiyoda City

- ▲ Has an area of **11.64 km²**, making it the fifth smallest city in Tokyo
- ▲ Has a nighttime population of **46,000** and a daytime population of **850,000**
- ▲ Is **at the center of Japan's politics and economy** with a concentration of advanced operational functions
- ▲ Is home to the Imperial Palace and has a **rich natural aquatic and verdant environment**
- ▲ The **amount of electricity used** by offices and other workplaces in the city is enormous

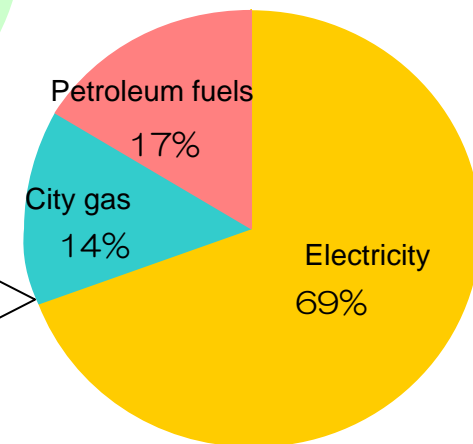


23 wards of Tokyo



Breakdown of 2005 CO₂ emissions by sector

Breakdown of 2005 CO₂ emissions by energy source



2. Significance of Chiyoda City's Measures to Combat Global Warming

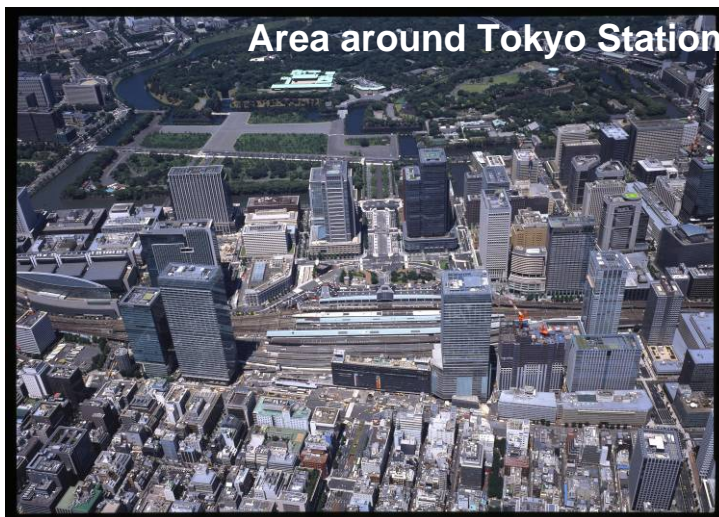
Center of Japan's politics and economy

Concentration of various advanced operational functions

Brisk business activity and urban development



Increasing CO₂ emissions / Massive energy consumption



Proactive measures to combat global warming

Mission of Chiyoda as the core city of Tokyo

2007 Global Warming Countermeasure Ordinance of Chiyoda City



Key points of the ordinance



- Medium-term goal: Reduce overall amount of CO₂ emissions by 25% compared to 1990 by 2020
- Clear representation of the responsibilities of the municipal government, the residents, businesses, and others.

2009 Eco Model City Chiyoda

Low-carbon metropolis model

High-rise areas

- Initiatives to renew urban functions -



Office building district



Low/medium-rise areas

- Initiatives targeting existing buildings

Environmentally-friendly metropolis model



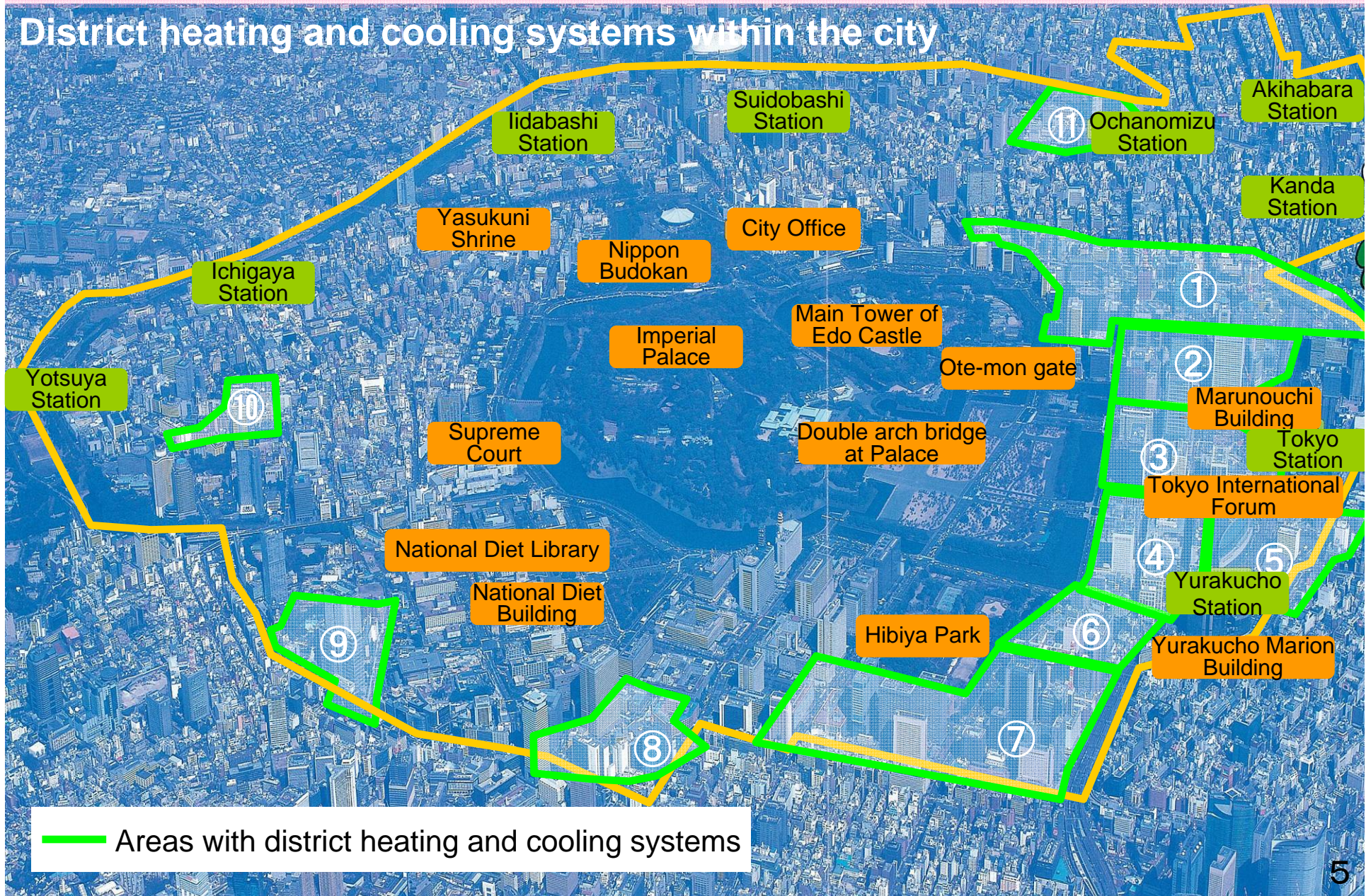
Chidorigafuchi Boat Arena

Well-rounded community development

3. High-Rise Areas: Initiatives to Renew Urban Functions

- District heating and cooling systems -

District heating and cooling systems within the city

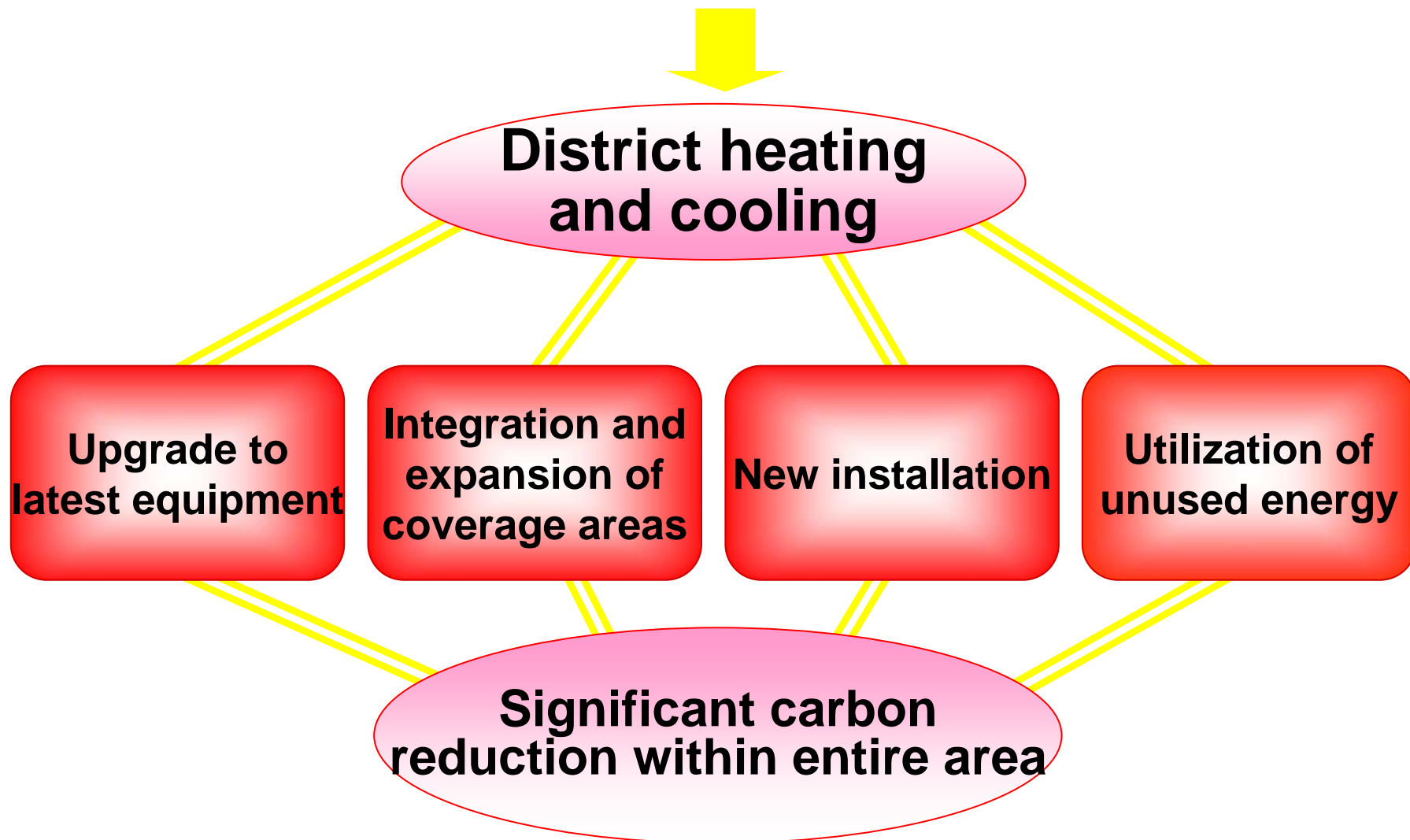


District heating and cooling systems within the city

Number of installations: **11** (76 in Tokyo)

Covered area: **About 14%** of total area of the city

(As of December 2008)

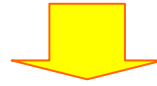


4. Low/Medium-Rise Areas: Initiatives for Existing Buildings

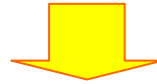
Green Stock Strategy



Energy saving in 12,000 or more existing buildings is required.



**The first implementation in Japan
of the Green Stock Strategy for area and district**



(1) Talks with local communities

(2) Designation of energy saving/low-carbon
model district

(3) Establishment of
promotion group

(4) Energy-saving diagnostics

(5) Energy-saving renovations/operational improvements

(6) Sharing of the information about energy-saving
effects in community meetings

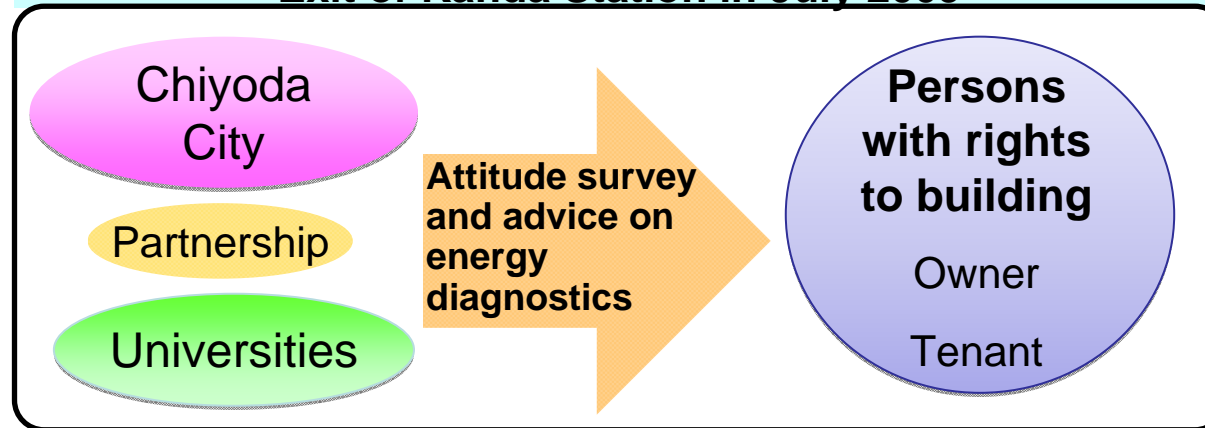
(7) Expansion of the ripple effect to other districts

Model district of Green Stock Strategy - Area around West Exit of Kanda Station -

● Basic survey in February 2009 ●

- Purpose: Estimation of the effect of the Green Stock Strategy and grasp of the basic information on buildings in the model district
- Target: About 260 buildings in the model district
- Survey item: Building overview, building use, air-conditioning/lighting/water-heating systems, etc.
 - ⇒ Joint surveys with universities (Waseda University and Shibaura Institute of Technology)
- Outputs: Collection and analysis of basic data on building shapes, energy consumption, etc.

Establishment of promotion group for area around West Exit of Kanda Station in July 2009



Expected effects and future prospects

- (1) Cost reduction after energy-saving diagnosis by group renovation of buildings and group purchase of equipment
- (2) Promotion of education and exchange in districts, development of eco-communities and expansion of measures by continuous group activities